Changes in Fixation of Power Tariffs

*107. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Task Force (NTF) on power has decided on major changes relating to fixation of tariffs for thermal power plants as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 12th November, 1996

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action the Ministry of Power has taken on the recommendations made by the NTF, till date?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) to (c) The National Task Force (NTF) was constituted by the Government of India in February, 1995 in order to oversee the implementation of the recommendations made in pursuance of a study on bulk power and transmission tariffs.

The NTF is headed by Chairman, CEA and includes, *inter alia*, the Chairmen of the Regional Electricity Boards. The NTF has accepted recommendations related to adoption of "Availability" based generation tariff in place of the existing Plant Load Factor (PLF) based tariff. The Central Electricity Authority will formulate the parameters for determining the plant availability factor for thermal power stations. The Regional Task Force/Regional Electricity Boards would, in their respective regions, take necessary steps to enable the switch over to the new tariff regime. The dates for switch over to the new tariff regime, based on Plant Availability Factor as determined by CEA, would be notified by the Government of India.

Private Power Projects

*108. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private power projects approved by Government upto March, 1996;

(b) whether a captive power plants scheme has been formulated to generate 25,000 Megawatts power in the private sector in order to meet the acute shortage of power in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in regard to setting up of such plants pertaining to Thermal Power, Diesel Power, Hydel Power and Atomic Power in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) As on 31st March, 1996, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had accorded techno-economic clearance to 15 proposals for setting up power projects in the private sector.

(b) and (c) A policy has been framed which *inter-alia* encourages the setting up of captive power plants of any size and using any fuel. State Government have been requested to create an institutional mechanism which allows such units an easy and automatic entry, by quickly clearing captive power applications and giving such units a rational tariff for purchase of surplus power by the grid and third party access for direct sale of power to other industrial units.

Power Cuts in the States

*109. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which power cut for domestic and industrial sectors is in force at present togetherwith the quantum thereof;

(b) whether there is any power cut at present in Kerala also; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to help Kerala by allocating more power from the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENGUPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The details of the power cuts and load shedding applicable for different categories of consumers in the various States including Kerala is given in the Statement (*see* below).

(c) The allocation made to kerala from Central power generating stations in the Southern Region is as under:

	Name of the Station	Percentage allocation
1.	Ramagundam STPS	16
2.	Kalpakkam APS	3
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.-I	5
4.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.-II	10.7

Out of the unallocated quota from Central Generating Stations in the Southern Region, the share of Kerala State was increased from 15 to 30 percent with effect from 1st October, 1996.

Statement

Power Cuts in the Region/State/Union Territories during October, 1996

1.0 NORTHERN REGION:

STATE/U.T.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
1.1 Chandigarh	One staggered weekly off day. Peak hours restrictions between 1800 and 2100 hrs.	No cuts	No cuts
	Staggered weekly two off days and peak hours restrictions	No cuts	Business hrs. of all establishments restricted upto 20.30 hrs.
			Air conditioning restrictions on all consumers from 17.30 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. Ban on neon, decorative and Ad. lights.
1.2 Haryana	Staggered weekly two off days. Peak hours restrictions between 19.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs.		3 hrs. cut per day

STATE/U.T.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
	Rural & Canal fed areas: Group I : 23.00 to 07.00 hrs. 16.00 to 17.00 hrs. Group II : 07.00 to 15.00 hrs. Other areas: Only peak load restriction from 19.00 to 22.00 hrs. Actual Supply Average : 13.00 hrs./day Maximum : 15.52 hrs./day Minimum : 08.16 hrs./day		in urban areas.
1.3 Himachal Pradesh	Peak hours restrictions from 17.50 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.		
1.4 Kashmir Valley	About 50 MW in Peak Hours.		
1.5 Punjab	Evening peak hour restrictions for industries having a connected load of more than 100 KW including continuous process industries and essential industries fed through independent feeders from 19.00 to 22.00 hrs.	Actual supply Average 14.28 hrs./day Maximum 24 hrs./day. Minimum 09.45 hrs./day	No cuts
1.6 Rajasthan	No cuts.	Actual supply Average 08.00 hrs./day Maximum 08.00 hrs./day Minimum 08.00 hrs./day	No restrictions
1.7 Uttar Pradesh	All arc/induction furnaces were entitled to supply from	Actual Supply Average	All 11 KV rural feeders where two
	22.00 to 18.00 hrs. (next day) One day per week closure and peak hours restrictions between 18.00 and 22.00 hrs. for non-continuous process industries.	14.38 hrs./day Maximum 16.00 hrs./day. Minimum 10.23 hrs./ day.	phase isolators have been provided were entitled to two phase power for light and fan between 18.00 to 22.00 hrs.
	Cold storages and sugar mills having independent 11 KV feeders were entitled to round the clock supply.	Round the clock supply to World Bank tubewells having	

STATE/U.T.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
		independent 11 KV feeder.	
	Rolling a rerolling mills were entitled to 20.00 hrs /day supply from 22.00 to 18.00 hrs. (next day)		

Note: Rural areas and towns in Hills and Bundelkhand Region, shall be entitled round the clock supply.

Load shedding of urban/towns/city feeders except Railway station, Airport, All India Radio, Govt./Large Hospitals Etc. in rotation for 30 minutes in early morning and evening peak hours.

Power cut (Demand cut) on industries.

2.0 WESTERN REGION:

2.1 **Gujarat:**

Staggered weekly holiday for industries.

Staggered evening recess for industries.

Date Oct.' 96	Type of industries	Demand cut(%)	Shift	Area
01 to 31	HT CP/NCP	20% or additional holiday i.e. two holidays in a week	Three	GEB including A.E. Co.

POWER SUPPLY TO RURAL AREAS:

NORTH GUJARAT	:	05 Hrs. 15 Mts. to 19 hrs. 30 Mts. Average 12 hrs. 25 Mts.
SAURASHTRA	:	06 Hrs. 45 Mts. to 21 hrs. 15 Mts. Average 12 hrs. 50 Mts.
REST OF GUJARAT	:	06 Hrs. 15 Mts. to 22 hrs. 30 Mts. Average 14 hrs.
KUTCH	:	06 Hrs. to 20 hrs. Average 12 hrs. 35 Mts.

2.2 **Madhya Pradesh:**

Following restrictions were imposed during the month:

The weekly off day of H.T. consumers has been staggered on all the days of the week excluding Sunday.

All the H.T. industries working in single and two shifts are not permitted to draw power for production purposes during 14.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. each day.

Power supply to HT industries in the evening peak load hrs. was restricted from 16.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs.

L.T. industries not permitted to draw power for production purposes between 16.00 to 22.00 hrs. However, w.e.f. 22.10.96 the timing were revised i.e. 06.00 hrs. to 08.00 hrs. and 17.00 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.

Mini steel plants and industries were allowed to draw lighting load. Restricted power during evening peak hours.

As per schedule 19.00 hrs. supply was given to rural feeders each day. Supply hrs. were reduced to 10.00 hrs. w.e.f. 22.10.96 and fortnightly holiday was imposed on 11 KV feeder.

H.T. Water works were not allowed to work between 19.00 hrs. to 20.30 hrs.

Feb. '96 Power cuts imposed on all commissioner/District and Tahsil feeders w.e.f. 22.10.96. However, this has been relaxed as and when system condition permitted so.

In addition to above unscheduled load shedding from rural/urban feeders and industries were taken from time to time as per requirements.

2.3 **Maharashtra:**

10—15% demand cut to H.T. Industries.

No energy cut. 24 hrs. power supply to rural areas.

2.4 **Goa:**

No power cut.

3.0 SOUTHERN REGION:

3.1 **Andhra Pradesh:**

I. **Power cuts/restriction during Oct. 96 (w.e.f. 28.9.96):**

C.M.D.	Energy cut	Demand cut
a) upto 10,000 KVA	Nil	Nil
b) above 10.001 KVA	20%	20%

II. **Power supply to agricultural consumers:**

Agricultural and rural feeders are divided into two groups and 9 hrs. of 3 phase supply is ensured as indicated below:

Group	3 phase supply	1 phase supply	No supply
Group A	05.00 to 11.00 hrs.	17.00 to 23.00 hrs.	11.00 to 17.00 hrs.
	23.00 to 02.00 hrs.	02.00 to 05.00 hrs.	
Group B	11.00 to 17.00 hrs.	17.00 to 23.00 hrs.	05.00 to 11.00 hrs.
	02.00 to 05.00 hrs.	23.00 to 02.00 hrs.	

The above restrictions were removed w.e.f. 03.10.96 and reimposed w.e.f. 10.10.96.

3.2 **Karnataka:**

Notified power cut enforced are shown as below:

I. Power cuts	Energy cut	Demand cut
1. All H.t. installations	20%	10%
2. Newsprint/paper mill & Fertilizer installations	10%	10%
3. Kudremukh Iron Ore Ltd.	10%	10%

2 hrs. of load shedding in the morning in major cities (06.00 to 10.00) and 4 hrs. of load shedding in rural areas from 05.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs.

II 20.00 hrs. power supply to agricultural consumers.

3.3. **Kerala:**

I Energy cut to HT consumers was enforced as detailed below:

i) Half an hour cyclic shedding during evening peak hours from 1830 hrs. to 2130 hrs.

ii) Energy cut to EHT and H.T. consumers to the tune of 30%

II 24 hrs. power supply to agriculture loads.

3.4 **Tamil Nadu:**

I No notified power cuts.

II 14 hrs./per day power supply to agricultural consumers

Group restriction are as follows:

06.00 hrs. to 12.00 hrs. One batch
12.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs. One batch
18.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. Single phase
22.00 hrs. to 06.00 hrs. (next day) entire state 3 phase supply.

4.0 EASTERN REGION:

4.1 **Bihar:**

I There were no statutory power cuts. However, load shedding was being taken recourse on day to day basis depending upon the availability of power.

II Average 20.26 hrs. power supply per day to agricultural/rural areas.

4.2 **D.V.C.:**

Power cuts/restrictions were imposed by DVC on day to day basis as per their order of priority depending upon availability of power *vis a vis* requirement.

4.3 **Orissa:**

I No statutory cut. However, load shedding was being taken recourse on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.

II Full power supply to agricultural/ rural areas.

4.4. **West Bengal:**

I. 160 MW statutory cut (peak)

II. Average 24.00 hrs. Power supply per day to agricultural/rural areas.

5.0 NORTH-EASTERN REGION:

5.1 ASSAM
5.2 NAGALAND
5.3 TRIPURA
5.4 MANIPUR
5.5 MIZORAM
5.6 ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5.7 MEGHALAYA

There were no statutory Power Cut Load shedding depending on day-to-day availability.

खनिज तेल तथा गैस के नए भंडार

*110. **प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में खनिज तेल तथा गैस के कितने नए भंडार मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त किसी स्थान पर इन्हें निकालने का कार्य आरम्भ हुआ है; और

(ग) पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० आर० बालू): (क) और (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ओ० एन० जी० सी० और ओ० आई० एल० ने लगभग 52 तेल और गैस युक्त नई संरचनाओं/संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है और उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया लगभग 25 संरचनाओं में आरंभ हो चुकी है।

(ग) सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संबंध में भारत को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए जो विभिन्न उपाय किए है, उनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं:—

(I) नई योजनाओं के विकास और वर्तमान क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त विकास द्वारा कच्चे तेल के स्वदेशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना।

(II) सरकार ने देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शोधन क्षेत्र निजी निवेश के लिए खोल दिया है। अभी किए गए सभी आशय-पत्रों के आधार पर 60.55 एम० एम० टी० पी० ए० की वर्तमान शोधन क्षमता 2001-02 तक लगभग 131 एम०एम०टी०पी०ए० तक बढ़ जाने का अनुमान है।

(III) तेल क्षेत्र में निजी/संयुक्त उद्यम की प्रतिभागिता को बढ़ाना।

(IV) भूकंपीय सर्वेक्षणों, गहन जल अन्वेषण, विदेशों में रकबों/भंडारों के अर्जन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण के माध्यम से हाइड्रोकार्बनों का दोहन बढ़ाना और भंडारों में वृद्धि करना।